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STANLEY'S VERIFICATION OF SPEKE'S DISCOVERIES.

An Address by Lieut.-Col. GRANT,
At the Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, November 29, 1875.

The story of the work of the American commander of the New York Herald and London Telegraph expedition, coming from the lips of Col. Grant, possesses extreme interest for the world at large.

LIEUT.-COL. GRANT'S ADDRESS.

The journey recently made by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the commissioner of the New York Herald and London Telegraph, is one of the most important and brilliant that has ever been made in Central Africa, or indeed in any other country. For when we consider that he accomplished it so quickly, taking only about fifteen months from the time he left England, it seems at first as incredible as was his famous discovery of the late Dr. Livingstone. It is not alone the short time, but the great geographical question which he has finally settled — namely, he has confirmed Speke's discovery, that the Victoria Nyanza was one vast inland fresh-water lake; he has navigated its shores for a thousand miles, thereby proving that its waters are continuous.

OPINIONS OF THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHERS.

Before remarking upon Mr. Stanley's two letters, dated the first of March and fifteenth of May last, I may allude to the knowledge he had of the great lake previous to the time when Mr. Stanley visited it. The lakes of Central Africa were known to geographers as far back as the year 833, for in "Tabula Alinamuniana" of this date, also in Abul Hassan's map of 1008, we have the Nile rising from one Lake "Lacus Kura Kavar;" and in the latter map we have mention of M. Komr (Mountains of the Moon) at latitude seven degrees south. Several old maps, showing the lakes with their effluents, have been referred to in Lelewel's "Géographie du Moyen Age" thus and may be classed as follows:

1154, Tabula Rotunda Rogeriana; 1274, Ib'n Said; 1331, Ismael Ab'ulfeda — have three lakes and three rivers. 1274, Ib'n Said,

has one lake and three rivers. 1311, Bernardi Sylvani ; 1501–1504, Charta Marina Portugalensis ; 1507, Iohannes Ruyesch — have two lakes and one river. 1529, Diego Rib'ero ; 1540, P. Apianus ; R. Gemma ; Frisius — have three lakes and one river.

Other more modern maps might be quoted, but during the last century map-makers seem to have left out all the lakes of Central Africa, and it is only in the last fifteen years that the center of Africa has again been studded with its lakes.

BURTON AND SPEKE'S EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1857 the London Geographical Society sent Captains Burton and Speke, both officers of our Indian army, to explore Africa from Zanzibar via Lake Niyassa, to Egypt. Thus it was that we first heard of lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Captain Speke, in 1858, went twenty marches north of Kazch alone, with seventeen (?) natives, to test the Arab rumor that a great ocean, which they called a bahr, or sea, existed. He found that the Arabs had informed him correctly ; a lake of almost unbounded extent stretched away from him to the north ; there was, he was told, as great breadth of it on his left hand as there was on his right. He returned to England and presented his map of the discovery of the Victoria Nyanza to this Society, accompanying it with his belief that the waters he had seen were those of the Nile — but this had yet to be proved. The president for the time was Sir Roderick Murchison, who at once grasped the subject, and said, “Speke, we must send you back again.”

GRANT AND SPEKE SET OUT.

Many months of preparation for his next expedition passed slowly to Speke, but at length, in 1860, he and I started from Zanzibar with 200 followers. It will give some idea of the fickle African when I tell you that we had only forty men of the 200 when we reached Kazch, 430 miles west of the sea-coast. Three-fourths had deserted us. We need not, therefore, be alarmed by the report of Mr. Stanley that one-half his men were non-effective. He will enlist others, or do with fewer. Months of weary delay again took place on the way between Kazch and the hilly region of Karagweh, on account of the difficulties thrown in the way by the inhabitants. We wished to get on quickly, and tried to march near the lake, but were told that the ordinary route via Usui must be kept. We accordingly went that way, and crossed the watershed at two and a-half degrees south latitude. From this position we descended the northern incline of

Equatorial Africa, and never left Nile-land till we reached the Mediterranean.

AFTER CROSSING THE WATERSHED.

After leaving Karagweh, the country bounding the lake on the west and north to Uganda, its capital, may be generally described as a plain of 4,000 feet in altitude, but worn away at intervals from one to ten miles with narrow excavations made by streams falling into the lake. The route may be likened to the teeth of a saw, the points being plains and the depressions swamps. We had extensive views of the lake from these plains; seeing its bays and islands, but no peaks, nor distant ridges, nor mountain cones to the east, nothing but a clear sea-horizon was visible, and no native could tell who lived beyond this sea.

BAYS, INLETS AND ISLANDS.

The bays and long inlets of water or friths seen by us on the western and northern shores, were M'werooka, Katonga, Murchison, etc. Some were completely landlocked and twenty miles in length. I allude to the one seen near our camp at Uganda capital. It is here, probably, that Colonel Long of the khedive's service, found himself the other day, when he reported that Speke's Victoria Nyanza was merely a small affair of thirty miles in extent. What a prize he had at his feet!

The largest island I observed was that of Sesseh, at the north-western corner of the lake; by compass bearing it was forty miles long; the width could not be taken with any accuracy from the shore, but it appeared only three or four miles. It has no hills, is low in the water, and at one point I observed its shore to be within a mile of the mainland. The king of Uganda keeps his fleet of canoes here, and consults with the god of the lake, who resides on this island.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S MISTAKE.

It was mentioned last season, at one of our meetings here, by Sir Samuel Baker, that he was given to understand that the native name for the lake was Sesseh. Petermann, in a comprehensive map published this autumn, has followed this mistake by calling the lake Sessi See, as well as Ukerewe, and Victoria Nyanza. I explained that Sesseh was a large island, and am glad to have my statement confirmed by Mr. Stanley, who has found it to be the largest island on the lake. Various and numerous were the other islands seen by us, but they were nearly all uninhabited and of no importance.

THE KITANGULE KAGEERA RIVER.

The greatest river on the route between the most southern point of the lake, round its western and nothern shores, is the Kitangule Kageera, in the district of Karagweh. It rises probably from the foot of the conical mountain of M'foombiro, supposed by us to be 10,000 feet high. Numerous lakes and valleys send their waters to it. In appearance it has a slow, majestic winding course, which is navigable for thirty to forty miles from its mouth. Vessels drawing twenty five feet of water could, I believe, float at the ferry where we crossed. Speke and I had to conjecture this depth at the ferry, because we were forcibly prevented from dropping our lead-lines into it; the king would not be pleased; it was not "canny" to take soundings. I should not be the least surprised to hear that Mr. Stanley selects this noble river as a point for exploration. With the Lady Alice he can ascend this stream from the lake up almost to King Rumanika's door, or he can cross over the mountains of Ruanda and Urundi, and descend to the spot on Lake Tanganyika where Livingstone and he had such a pleasant picnic; or he may select the Albert Niyanza as his field for exploration. All will be new to us; either route would interest geographers intensely, for the country, its people and its animals are all unknown.

FIVE AND TWENTY STREAMS.

Leaving the River Kitangule and proceeding north to the capital of Uganda, a distance of 125 geographical miles, we counted five and twenty streams, varying in depth from three to ten feet, which we waded, swam or crossed by bridge. There were numerous other smaller ones, which would not give trouble even when flooded. They were mud colored and mud sided—swamp rivers in fact.

THE AREA OF THE LAKE,

according to Speke, who took latitudes and longitudes for its western half and only had native information for the other half, is 645 geographical miles in circumference, and if we add to this the circumference of Lake Bahr-ingo we have 910 geographical miles. Speke, therefore, after his last journey in 1860–63, made the Victoria Niyanza out to be of an area not equal to Lake Superior, which is 1,500 miles in circumference, but parallel in size with Huron (600), and Erie (650), nearly doubling the size of Michigan and Ontario, which are 550 and 500 miles in circumference.

THE EXIT OF WATER.

The only point where water was observed to leave the lake was at Ripon falls, in Uganda. Here the body of water is 300 yards wide — the depth was not calculated — but this quantity bears but a small proportion to the contents of the lake. As to the depth of the lake I am inclined to the belief that Stanley's measurement will show it is a comparatively shallow body of water resting on a vast plateau ; that there is no chasm such as Tanganyika is formed of. The Nile, after leaving the lake at Ripon falls, has a navigable course to the Karuma falls. From here to the Albert Nyanza its course is through rock and over high falls. We have yet to learn the exact position of the river as it leaves the Albert ; but it is again navigable from this to Dufli, the village near M. Miani's tree ; hence it again foams over rocks for some distance, and at intervals, as it runs below and north of the Jubl Kookoo mountain. Colonel Gordon has, however, found it navigable farther up from Gondokoro than was suspected — namely, up to twelve miles south of Rujaff, whence, all the way to Egypt — during high Nile — for miles there is no obstruction to a boat drawing five or six feet of water.

COMING HONOR TO STANLEY.

Many will remember the enthusiastic reception given in old Burlington house, where Speke and I were received after telegraphing that the "Nile was settled ;" that "the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile." Such a reception certainly awaits Mr. Stanley when he appears here, and if he should make more discoveries — which he undoubtedly will if God spares him — there is no honor which this Society can bestow that he will not have earned over and over again. He, as an observer, a traveler in its real sense, a provider of true and pleasant pictures from unknown lands, has confirmed the discoveries made by Speke, and to him the merit is due of having sailed on the broad waters of the lake, and sent home a map and description so vivid and truthful that the most skeptical cannot fail to be satisfied.

SPEKE'S WORK AND FAME.

Here it may be as well to explain that some geographers never accepted Speke's lake as one great ocean, although the geographical world did. The foremost of unbelievers, and the one who appeared first in the field, was Captain Burton, the companion, at one time, of Speke. He did not seem to have any reason for his argument. He said there must be several lakes, lagoons ; any thing, in fact, except

the lake. Even the late Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley made out there must be several lakes. Livingstone wrote in a very patronizing tone : " Poor Speke had turned his back upon the real sources of the Nile ; " " his river at Ripon falls was not large enough for the Nile," and was disparaging of Speke's discoveries. The work of Dr. Schweinfurth, the " Heart of Africa," has fallen into the greatest blunder. About three years ago a map, constructed without authority in our map room, was suspended from these walls; but, on my protest, the president, Sir Henry Rawlinson, ordered that it be altered to the delineation of the lake by Speke. This was done. Numbers of other writers and map-makers, Continental and English, have gone on disintegrating the lake from book to book, map to map, and from year to year ; but I think the public will now perceive how unjust the above critics have been, how firmly the fame of Speke has been established, and will not fail to accord him that place in their opinions which he may have lost for a time.

THE VICTORIA NIYANZA IN TWO OR MORE LAKES.

The following published maps exhibit the Victoria Nyanza, divided into two or more lakes :

" The Nile Basin," by Richard F. Burton, 1864. Coast-line delineated only at southern extremity of lake and the south side of the islands Kerewe and Mazita ; from the Kitangule river to the Katonga ; at Murchison creek ; at Napoleon channel. Between these are placed the words " Supposed site of Victoria Nyanza." Bahari 'Ngo made a distinct lake.

" Lake Region of Eastern Africa," by A. Keith Johnston, second edition, 1872. Victoria Nyanza, a continuous coast-line from Napoleon channel, along north and west sides to Urundi, on east coast ; colored only as water at the south extremity and around the islands Kerewe and Mazita ; from a little south of Kitangule river to a short distance east of the Katonga ; about Murchison creek ; about Napoleon channel. The eastern side made a distinct lake, with the name Bahari ya Ulkara. Lake Baringo entirely separated from the Victoria Nyanza.

" Dr. Livingstone's Routes," 1866 to 1872 ; map in " Ocean Highways," July, 1872, by A. Keith Johnston. Victoria Nyanza, a continuous coast-line as above, with the islands Kerewe and Mazita, forming a peninsula from the sea-shore ; water shown only from Napoleon channel to the Kitangule river ; about the southern part of

the lake and the peninsula ; along the east coast with the name "Sea of Ukara." Lake Baringo quite distinct.

"How I Found Livingstone," by H. M. Stanley ; map by E. Stanford, 1873 ; south of equator. Coast-line of Victoria Nyanza only delineated, and water colored at Jordan's Nullah, a little past Muanza, the Bengal archipelago, and south side of Kerewe and Mazita islands ; from opposite Mashonde to the Equator ; on east side, about Kaverond of Wakefield's map, with name "Sea of Ukara."

In the sketch map of Dr. Schweinfurth's routes, 1868-71, by E. Weller, in "The Heart of Africa," by Dr. Schweinfurth, a series of five distinct lakes, takes the place of the Victoria Nyanza. Of these lakes Ukara and Ukerewe, respectively, the east and south extremes of the Victoria are named. Lake Bhari 'Ngo is quite separate, drained by the Asua, receiving at the north the waters of Lake Kam-buru, by a river from its south extremity, which last receives the waters of another lake, not named.

"Süd Afrika und Madagaskar," by Dr. Petermann ; forty-five degrees of Stieler's Hand Atlas, 1872. In this "Ukerewe" (Victoria Nyanza), 4,308 feet (?), is delineated by Speke, except that there is no east coast marked.

In Col. Long's manuscript map of his visit to Mtesa and the Victoria Nyanza, the lake is shown to have a width of only twenty miles from the north coast.

STANLEY'S JOURNEY AND WORK.

It is now my place to make some comments on Mr. Stanley's journey.

Starting from Zanzibar in the month of November, 1873, with 300 followers, he made a rapid journey of 720 miles to the south-east corner of Victoria Nyanza, performing this distance in 103 days, inclusive of halts. Through forests, across deserts and rivers, he conveyed the boat Lady Alice in sections and launched her on the lake. The forethought and energy required to convey this boat must command the fullest admiration, for in doing so he has navigated the inland ocean, and given us a thrilling account of its extent, its rivers and shores and its beautiful islands. He experienced almost stunning losses and privations in his land journey. Having to travel through sterile, unhealthy regions, the want of food and water was felt severely ; his men suffered from sickness—death was rife among them—and he had to contend against the Waturu race, who sounded their war drums and killed twenty-one of his men. After contesting

with them for three days, and clearing a way for his advance, he continued his march toward the lake. In his latest letter, the fifteenth of May, allusion is made to a fight from his boat with the Waruma race; but as no particulars are furnished, the account may be in the correspondence sent via Uganda to Egypt. [This correspondence has reached England since the above was written.] The Island of Uvuma, at the north end of the lake, is the nearest approach to the race mentioned.

HIS FIRST VIEW OF THE GREAT SEA.

On the twenty-seventh of February last he obtained his first view of the great sea, and it can be imagined how impatient he must have been, and how hard he and his men must have worked to put the Lady Alice together to have a short trial on the lake before taking to sea in her. There are many questions which we should like to ask Mr. Stanley here — namely, what crew had he? who were they? how did they all manage for food? and was it ever rough weather? But we must be content with his map now before us, with its rivers, islands and broad expanse.

OF THE RIVERS

which he observed during his voyage round by south, east, north and west coasts, he gives, commencing with the most southern and proceeding northwards, the Monunguh, Luamberri and Duma. These three join and form the Shimeeyu. The Ruana falls into Speke gulf, and is made ninety miles in length. Fifty miles farther north comes the Mara, seventy to eighty miles. Twelve miles north there is the Mari; then, in succession, the Shirati, Govi, Ugoweh and Yagama.

In all, ten rivers are in the map.

The only one described — the Leewumbu or Shimeeyu — seems to be the only important river. It rises in 5° south latitude and 35° east longitude, runs a course of 170 miles, where it and two others join to form the Shimeeyu, which extends for 100 miles farther. The width of the Leewumbu in the dry season is twenty feet, and depth two feet. Mr. Stanley gives great importance to the Shimeeyu, saying its course is roughly 350 miles. But the river Ugoweh, at the north-east corner of the lake, must be a considerable stream, also, for hippopotami were seen in it. No remarks are made on the other streams.

We, therefore, have but one great stream on the whole length of

the eastern shore of the great lake, and we know that on the western shore there is the same coincidence, namely, the Kitangule-Kageera, the only river which we crossed in a canoe. The river Katonga we heard much spoken of, but I do not think it can be navigable from the bay.

THE GREAT PLAINS.

It seems as if the great brown plains which Mr. Stanley speaks of as bounding the lake to the east drink up all the rain that falls upon them. Everywhere he heard of plains to the east; even the "towering" table-mountain of Majita or Mazita, east of Ukerewe island, was seen to be surrounded by plains; also each of the island-like mountains of Ururi, Urambi and Shashi, had their plains; but all these being within a radius of forty miles (*vide* map), I take it they are the remains of an old plateau, being 3,000 feet above the level of the lake. There is a similar table-mountain at Cheysimbee, on the opposite coast.

GIGANTIC MOUNTAINS.

The mountains of Ugeyeya are called "gigantic," for Mr. Stanley says: "We pass between the island of Ugingo and the gigantic mountains of Ugeyeya, at whose base the Lady Alice seems to crawl like a tiny insect, while we on board admire the stupendous summits." There is nothing as to size or summit on the other side of the lake to compare with this description of the equatorial mountains of Ugeyeya. This seems to be rather a mountain region, for to the east of the "Bridge" or Basalt Isles a "flat and slightly wooded district, varied at intervals by isolated cones" was visible from the summit of the isle. Manyara, at the north-east angle of the lake, on the eastern side of the bay, is "a land of bold hills and ridges, while the very north-eastern end, through which issues the Yagama river into the Nyanza, is flat." Having extracted all the notes on the mountains of the east coast, we can say that there are no mountains, no volcanic cones, to be compared with them as to their height and proximity to the lake on the west coast, where the whole country is flat from Kitangule north, and the streams run to the lake like hare soup down a tilted plate, leaving deep furrows in the plain. We saw several long valleys, which, no doubt, once were "friths," in the Victoria Nyanza. They are silted up. Thousands of acres of land on the west coast are in this state. I, therefore, cannot but conclude that the fairway of the lake will be found on the east coast, and that the miles of swamps and shallow water in the west do not exist to the same extent on the other shore.

But this interesting question will, I trust, soon be settled when we receive Mr. Stanley's observations on depths.

SIXTY ISLANDS.

No fewer than sixty islands may be counted upon Mr. Stanley's map, dotted generally in clusters all around the shores, at distances of two and three miles from the mainland. The largest in the whole lake is Sesseh, which we made forty miles in length. Mr. Stanley makes it 35×25 . Passing to the south of the Kitangule, we have Bumbireh, 30×10 ; and following the curves of the lake, Ukerewe, 32×7 ; Ugingo, 20×5 ; Usuguru, 25×5 ; and Uvuma, 15×10 . The remaining islands are small in comparison to those mentioned here, and the majority of them being near the northern shore, at the end where the waters leave for Egypt, while the others are chiefly by the shores of the southern third of the lake. If we examine the areas of the islands mentioned above, for instance Sesseh—or, as Mr. Stanley calls it, Sasse—it has an area of 1,110 English square miles; the dimensions of this one island will give some idea of the importance of this inland sea, which is probably the largest body of fresh water, at this altitude, in the known world.

LAKE BAHR-INGO.

Captain Speke attached the Lake Bahr-ingo to his lake at its north-east corner. Rev. T. Wakefield places it fifty miles detached from the lake, but Mr. Stanley inquired of the natives regarding it and was told there was no lake in that direction. However considering that the native information obtained by the two former gentlemen has proved to be correct in most cases, and that it was obtained independently, on this account I do not give in to the non-existence of the Bahr-ingo lake. He mentions that the River Ugoweh joins the lake here and is of considerable size. Hippopotami were seen there by him, and it may be the water-communication which Speke heard of as connecting the Bahr-ingo with the Niyanza. There is also the Yagama here. Regarding

THE ALTITUDES

taken by Mr. Stanley, we find that in leaving the desert plain of Ugogo, he ascended to another plateau, 3,800 feet; again, as he proceeded north-west, he came on a still higher one of 4,500 feet, and his greatest altitude was 5,100 feet which is the watershed between the lake and the sea-coast. This last height corresponds with the highest

inhabited country Speke and I traversed in our journey, viz., the capital of Karagwe, which approaches to within fifty miles of the west south-west end of the lake. The height of the Nyanza above the sea was 3,550 to 3,665 feet by one aneroid and 3,575 to 3,675 by another. A further observation by Mr. Stanley with two boiling thermometers made the altitude subject to correction, similar to Speke's, viz., 3,808, or sixty-eight feet in excess of Speke's observations. The difference is insignificant and we may accept them as the established altitude of Victoria Nyanza.

LONGITUDES.

Mr. Stanley found that his latitudes along the Uganda shores differed from Speke's by an average of fourteen miles. His longitudes varied little. In one instance, that of the Katonga, Stanley made it sixteen miles north latitude, while Speke's observation was a few miles south of the equator. The two observers observed differently ; but this is no reason for discrepancy. Mr. Stanley took the sun at noon with a sea horizon and made an observation for longitude in the afternoon. He cannot understand how Speke, who was on shore, observed, unless it was by double altitude of the sun ; but I can give the explanation.

SPEKE TOOK HIS LATITUDES

by observing the meridian altitude of suitable stars with an artificial horizon and generally found a star of the first magnitude for his purpose. At Katonga he had Capella and Canopus (both first magnitude). Indeed, while in Uganda, it will be seen from the following that he used no others. The observations were checked by the fact that he was traveling north at every stage ; his dead reckoning would correct him. I cannot see how to account for such a blunder, for I have the fullest confidence in his observations :—January 31, 1862, at Meruka, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 36° 2" S. ; February 1, 1862, at Sangwa, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 30° 47" ; February 2, 1862, at Masaka, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 20° 2" ; February 6, 1862, at Kituntu, by star (first magnitude) Canopus, latitude 7° 40" S. ; February 9, 1862, at Nakusi, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 7° 15" N. ; February 10, 1862, at Kibibi, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 15' ; February 12, 1862, at Nakatema, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 17° 55" ; February 13, 1862, at Niamagoma, by star (first magnitude) Capella, latitude 17° 15" ; February 25, 1862, at Bandowaroga, by star (first magnitude) Canopus, latitude 21° 19".

Speke never rested satisfied with an indifferent observation ; he repeated it by another star on the same night or following opportunity, so that he took many more observations than are recorded, and only registered those which gave him confidence.

At the stations immediately south and north of the equator, he observed as follows for longitude and variation : February 3, 1862, at Masaka, five altitudes and three compass bearings ; February 4, 1862, at Masaka, three distances ; February 10, 1862, at Kibibi, ten altitudes and seven distances ; February 11, 1862, at Kibibi, twelve altitudes, five distances and one compass bearing.

The area of Victoria Nyanza, as made known to us by Mr. Stanley, proves that Speke far underrated its extent. I have carefully measured the maps of both travelers with compass to ascertain their existing difference, measuring every ten miles, and the result, by this rather rough means obtained, is as follows : Circumference of Speke's lake, 645 geographical miles ; circumference of Stanley's lake, 890 geographical miles. If we add 265 geographical miles, the circumference of the Bahr-ingo lake, in Speke's map, we get 910 miles as one body of water — a curious similarity, in circumference, to Stanley's single lake.

SPELLING THE WORD NIYANZA.

Mr. Stanley thinks the mode of spelling Nyanza is objectionable, because he says the natives do not pronounce it in this way. Let me first explain that in using the expression Lake Victoria Nyanza, we actually say Lake Victoria Lake — Nyanza signifying lake. All that is necessary, when using the word, is to call it the Victoria Nyanza, or Victoria lake. As to the spelling and pronunciation of the word, we find that it is sounded differently in different localities, and different people spell it differently. In old maps, Nianja, of three syllables ; in Livingstone, N'yassa, of two syllables ; 1863, Speke and Grant, N'yanza, of two syllables ; 1870, Rev. T. Wakefield's Sadi, N'yanja, of two syllables ; 1876, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Nyanza, or Nee-yanza, of three syllables.

Nyassa, Nyanz-a (nasal *n*), and N'yanja have a more liquid sound than the three syllable word of Nee-yanza, and we found the Waganda and Wanyoro pronounced it by the method adopted by us.

NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH WERE OBSERVED BY STANLEY.

Some allusion may be made to the names of the countries which were observed by Mr. Stanley on the east and north-east shores of the lake, trying, by comparing them with the routes given by the Rev. T. Wakefield, to find similarity or identification ; but, after a close

examination, I have failed to dovetail the routes of the latter with Mr. Stanley's names. Sadi, Mr. Wakefield's informant, was correct in describing the extent of the lake, and conjectured that the northern stream from Lake Bahr-ingo "enters the Niyanza to the northward," but, as already stated, Mr. Stanley could get no information whatever regarding this lake.

The only names which tally are given below, and I leave it to others to make further inquiry :

Wakefield's Map.	Stanley's.	Speke's.
Ushaki	Shashi	Ushaki.
Urudi	Ururu	Urudi.
Thiri	Utiri	—
Kavirond	Kavirondo	—
Ukara	Kavi (may be Kari)	—
Ligeyo.....	Ugeyeya (or Ukereweh)..	—
Uvuma (Mainland)	Uvuma (Island)	Uvuma.
Usoga	Usoga	Usoga.
—	Manyara	Amara.

None of the above places were visited either by Sadi or Speke ; they were obtained by inquiry from natives, and their positions are tolerably accurate when compared with the same places fixed, I presume, astronomically by Mr. Stanley.

AMERICAN ENERGY COMPLIMENTED.

In concluding these few remarks on Mr. Stanley's journey, I may state that they are made on my own authority, by request of the President of the Geographical Society, for I felt that it was not for me to come forward as the champion of Speke — he required no such bolstering, in fact I should have preferred that some other and more competent hand wrote a comment on Mr. Stanley's journey. However, I have great pleasure in complying, for it has opened up to me an old love, and given me this opportunity of congratulating the Society on the great achievement before them. Who among us would have had his energy ? Who would undertake a cruise in an open boat and absent himself from his camp for fifty-eight days ? Who would risk such danger to life and exposure to an African sun in the month of April ? Who of us are able to guide, provide for, lead and attend to a little army successfully, and, in the midst of all this, take their observations for latitude and longitude ? I think him a worthy representative of the energy which sent out such an expedition.

J. A. GRANT.

HOUSEHILL, NAIRN, N. B., November 3, 1875.